

COUNTY
BOROUGH



OF GREAT
YARMOUTH

URBAN AND PORT SANITARY AUTHORITY

Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For 1938

Great Yarmouth

JOHN BUCKLE (PRINTERS) LTD., THEATRE PLAIN

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TOWN HALL,

GREAT YARMOUTH,

1939.

**To the Town Council of the County Borough of Great Yarmouth,
acting as the Urban and Port Sanitary Authorities.**

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my twenty-ninth Annual Report as your Medical Officer of Health, etc., on the vital statistics and sanitary administration of the Borough and Port of Great Yarmouth.

The comparative vital statistics for the year 1938 are shown in the following Table:—

	Great Yarmouth.	England and Wales.	London.	126 Great Towns.	148 Smaller Towns.
Death Rate	10.7	11.6	11.4	11.7	11.2
*Infantile					
Death Rate	52	53	57	57	50
Birth Rate	14.1	15.1	13.4	15.0	15.5

* Per 1000 infant births.

The Death Rate and Infantile Death Rate and Maternal Mortality Rate remain at a low figure. The two latter are especially noteworthy (see also page 14).

Special attention is also deserved by the figures for Old Age Deaths (Table III). Fifty-seven per cent. of the deaths of Yarmouth residents occurred over the age of 65 years, and thirty-four per cent. over the age of 75 years. Two centenarians died during the year.

Forty-two per cent. of the total deaths of Yarmouth residents occurred in institutions.

The Total Rainfall (average 24.48 inches) was 18.00.

The Mean Temperature (average 49.7) was 50.9.

The Total Hours of Bright Sunshine recorded was 1550.2.

During 1938, the Priory Boys' School was closed from 2nd November to 23rd November owing to an outbreak of Diphtheria in the School. In addition, 177 patients and 181 contacts were excluded from schools temporarily, owing to infectious disease.

I am, Mr. Mayor. Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. N. STEVENS,

Medical Officer of Health.

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SECTION A.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) ...	3,598
Population at Census on April 26/27th, 1931 ...	56,771
,, estimated by the Registrar General	
for the middle of 1938 ...	53,780
Number of Occupied Dwellings (Census, 1931) ...	14,256
,, ,, ,, (Rate Books, 1938) ...	16,988
,, families or separate occupiers (Census, 1931)	14,630
Rateable value	£353,948
Product of a Penny Rate (15/- in the £) ...	£1,340
Total Revenue (exclusive of Trading accounts)	Not available
Net indebtedness	£1,855,022

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS, &c.

Births (legitimate), males 371, females 352 ...	Total 723
,, (illegitimate), males 17, females 16 ...	Total 33
Birth Rate	14.1
Stillbirths (legitimate), males 16, females 15 ...	Total 31
,, (illegitimate), males 2, females 0 ...	Total 2
,, rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths ...	42
Deaths (net, after allowing for deaths of non-residents and deaths of residents occurring outside the district)	663
Death Rate	12.3
The same Death Rate as corrected by the Registrar General's comparability factor	10.7
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth—	
Puerperal Sepsis, 1; rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	1.3
Other puerperal causes, 1; ,, ,, ,, ,,	1.3
Total, 2; ,, ,, ,, ,,	2.5

Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 live births:—

Legitimate 52, Illegitimate 30 ...				... Total 52
Death Rate from Measles	...	...	...	0.00
„ „ Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	0.00
„ „ Whooping Cough	...	...	...	0.07
„ „ Diphtheria	...	...	...	0.24
„ „ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	3.96
„ „ Enteric	...	...	...	0.00
„ „ Violence	...	...	...	0.29

The corresponding figures for the 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns are:—

Infantile Death Rate	...	...	57
Measles	...	...	0.05
Scarlet Fever	...	...	0.01
Whooping Cough	...	...	0.03
Diphtheria	...	...	0.07
Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	...	...	7.3
Enteric	...	...	0.00
Violence	...	...	0.53

The following table shows how the principal causes of death compare with previous years:—

NUMBER OF DEATHS.

				1938.	Decennial Average.
Enteric	...	...	...	0	0.3
Measles	...	...	...	0	3.3
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	0	0.7
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	4	3.3
Diphtheria	...	...	...	13	4.1
Tuberculous Disease	...	...	...	47	56.0
Cancer	...	...	..	97	102.6
Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	54	64.5
Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	3	2.6
Wasting Diseases of Infants	...	...	...	28	21.8
Violence	...	...	...	16	29.5
Influenza	...	...	...	2	18.3

Ages at Death. Of the total number of deaths 8.1 per cent. occurred in infancy (0—5), 2.4 per cent. during school age (5—15), 32.4 per cent. during working life (15—65), and the remaining 57 per cent. in old age (over 65), while 34.7 per cent. occurred over the age of 75 years.

Infant Mortality. Thirty-nine children died before reaching the age of 12 months, giving an infantile death rate of 52 per 1,000 births registered, being 0.5 above the decennial average.

Tuberculosis Death Rate. The crude death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 0.725 per 1,000, and from Non-pulmonary 0.149.

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1938.

[illegible]

INSTITUTIONAL DEATHS IN 1938.

Causes of Death.	Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non- Residents" in Institutions in the District.	Total Deaths of Residents in Institutions within and without the District.
1 Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fevers ...	—	—
2 Measles	—	—
3 Scarlet Fever	—	—
4 Whooping-cough	1	1
5 Diphtheria	13	13
6 Influenza	—	—
7 Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—
8 Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—
9 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	5	12
10 Other Tuberculous Diseases	2	6
11 Syphilis	1	1
12 General Paralysis of Insane, Tabes Dorsalis ...	1	1
13 Cancer, Malignant Disease	34	37
14 Diabetes	2	2
15 Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	17	15
16 Heart Disease	81	84
17 Aneurism	—	—
18 Other Circulatory Diseases	16	17
19 Bronchitis	6	5
20 Pneumonia (all forms)	17	14
21 Other Respiratory Diseases	4	4
22 Peptic Ulcer	6	5
23 Diarrhœa, etc.	—	—
24 Appendicitis	2	3
25 Cirrhosis of Liver	1	1
26 Other Diseases of Liver, etc.	—	3
27 Other Digestive Diseases	1	1
28 Acute and Chronic Nephritis	11	10
29 Puerperal Sepsis	—	1
30 Other Puerperal Causes	2	1
31 Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc. ...	9	9
32 Senility	5	5
33 Suicide	—	—
34 Other Violence	15	9
35 Other defined Diseases	22	22
36 Causes ill-defined or unknown ...	1	1
All Causes	275	283

THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1938.

(As Tabulated in Table III.)

A.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES NOT NOTIFIABLE DURING LIFE.												
	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	Decennial Average.
Measles ...	0	1	5	0	15	1	2	2	7	0	0	3.3
Whooping Cough	4	0	3	2	2	2	2	9	6	5	2	3.3
Diarrhœa, under 2 years of age	3	1	0	4	1	2	1	6	5	2	4	2.6

B.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES—(All Cases Notified).

Small-pox ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever ...	0	0	3	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.7
Diphtheria ...	13	5	2	9	8	4	1	4	3	3	2	4.1
Enteric Fever ...	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0.3
Tuberculosis ...	47	46	42	54	50	57	54	65	68	57	67	56.0

C.—OTHER DISEASES.

Cancer ...	97	120	116	87	95	99	114	94	108	100	93	102.6
Influenza ...	2	19	5	3	2	30	41	10	5	62	6	18.3
Respiratory Diseases ...	54	67	56	53	46	61	73	81	49	96	63	64.5
Wasting Diseases of Infants ...	28	16	28	15	20	25	21	21	21	23	28	21.8

Infant Deaths. Sixty-nine per cent. of the total occurred during the first month of life. The principal causes of infant deaths stated as percentages of the total were:—

Prematurity	...	...	35.9
Congenital Heart Disease	...	...	10.2
Hæmorrhage of Newly-born	...	...	10.2
Pneumonia	...	...	7.7
Difficult Labour	...	...	5.1
Gastro-enteritis	...	...	5.1
Asphyxia Pallida	...	...	2.6
Atelectasis	...	...	2.6
Icterus Neonatorum	...	...	2.6
Marasmus	...	...	2.6
Mastoiditis	...	...	2.6
Pemphigus Neonatorum	...	...	2.6
Post Operative Collapse	...	...	2.6
Status Lymphaticus	...	...	2.6
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	2.6
Whooping Cough	...	...	2.6

CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

Scarlet Fever. The number of cases was low during the year, being 52 per cent. of the 10-yearly average. The case rates per 1,000 living being 2.41 for England and Wales, and 1.13 for Great Yarmouth. The disease continued to be of a very mild type.

Whooping Cough. This occurs in epidemics every few years. During 1938 there was a normal number of cases. The death rates of the County Boroughs and for Great Yarmouth being 0.03 and 0.07 respectively.

Measles. The year was again an inter-epidemic period. The death rate was nil against 0.05 for the County Boroughs.

Diphtheria. The number of cases showed a big increase towards the end of the year. The case rate for Great Yarmouth being 4.16 per 1,000 living as against 1.58 for England and Wales.

Tuberculous Disease. The deaths from this disease, and notifications, continue to remain about the same. The crude death rate was 0.874 per 1,000 living, as compared with 0.848 in 1937.

Cancer. The deaths from cancer showed a slight decrease on the decennial average during 1938. This, however, appears to be of minor importance, as the general trend, taken over a period of years, is unfortunately upwards. The Great Yarmouth death rate was 1.8 during 1938 as compared with 2.21 in 1937.

Respiratory Diseases. - There was a normal number of deaths from these diseases, the number (54) being 84 per cent. of the decennial average.

Diarrhoeal Diseases. The deaths remain very low—two cases under 1 year of age. This is very gratifying in comparison with the great mortality of infants from these diseases in former years. The death rate per 1,000 live births under 2 years of age for the County Boroughs was 7.3 and for Great Yarmouth 3.96.

Wasting Diseases of Infants. The deaths showed an increase during the year, being 128 per cent. of our decennial average.

Enteric Disease. This disease used to be endemic in Great Yarmouth. It now only occurs occasionally. In 1938 there was 1 case, giving a case-rate of 0.02 per 1,000 against 0.03 for England and Wales.

Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia. There were 2 cases of Pyrexia or of Fever, giving a rate of 2.5 per 1,000 live and still-births in comparison with 14.42 for the country generally.

Erysipelas. The case rate was 0.29 in comparison with 0.40 for England and Wales.

Maternal Mortality. The rate for Puerperal Sepsis was 1.3 per 1,000 total births, and for other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition 1.3. The corresponding figures for England and Wales were 0.86 and 2.11.

Malnutrition and Unemployment. There is nothing to add to my report of last year. The matter will continue to receive the attention of the Medical and Health Visiting Staff,

SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services for the Area

1. LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.

The Medical Services transferred to the Council under the above Act were:—Public vaccination and functions under Part I. of the Children's Act, 1908. Both these services are now administered by the Medical Officer of Health.

Poor Law Services which have been provided under **Special Acts.**

It has not been found practicable to transfer from the Public Assistance Committee (under sect. 5 (1) of the Local Government Act, 1929) to other Committees of the Corporation, any service other than that under the Education Act, 1921.

The Welfare of the Blind Committee, however, has gone a long way in this connection by providing allowances, up to 23/6 per week, for Blind Persons resident in the Borough. Further particulars are given on pages 74—77.

POOR LAW MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.

(1) North District	Population (1931 Census)	18,850
(2) South District	„ „	18,422
(3) Gorleston	„ „	12,450
(4) Cobholm and Southtown	„ „	6,479
(5) Runham Vauxhall	„ „	570
		56,771

District Medical Officers:—(1) E. Connell, (2) ditto, (3) G. H. Buncombe, (4) E. Connell, (5) H. Potts.

INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

In May, 1934, arrangements were concluded with the Norfolk County Council for the reservation of beds, at Little Plumstead Hall and at Heckingham, for Great Yarmouth cases.

Since then our admissions have been as under:—

Adult males	...	...	4
Adult females	...	...	1
Boys	...	...	4
Girls	...	...	3

These twelve cases were the total in residence on December 31st, 1938.

2 (i.) PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

(a) MEDICAL.

- (t) A. N. STEVENS—*Medical Officer of Health of the Sanitary Districts of the County Borough and the Port, Medical Superintendent of the Borough Isolation Hospitals, School Medical Officer, Chief Tuberculosis Officer and Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare.*
- (t) D. WAINWRIGHT—*Deputy Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Inspector and Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare.*
- (t) J. F. RUSSELL—*Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant Tuberculosis Officer.*
- G. H. BUNCOMBE, E. CONNELL and H. POTTS—*District Medical Officers (Poor Law), part time; Public Vaccinators, part time—G. H. BUNCOMBE and E. CONNELL.*

(b) OTHERS.

- W. SHIPLEY—*Veterinary Surgeon, part time.*
- W. LINCOLN SUTTON—*Public Analyst, part time.*
- (t)*G. H. SPINKS—*Chief Sanitary Inspector, Meat Inspector, Chief Inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts, etc., Port Sanitary Inspector.*
- (t)†*H. ALIFFE, (t)*H. HOWARTH, (t)†*F. PARMENTER—*Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and Inspectors under the Food and Drugs Acts, etc.*
- (t)*A. GOODRIDGE—*Assistant Port Sanitary Inspector, Fish Inspector, Inspector under the Canal Boats Acts, and Assistant Sanitary Inspector.*
- h.(t)‡Miss I. D. SEARCH, h.(t)‡Miss M. L. BIRD, (t)‡Miss M. E. OVERSHOTT, b.h.(t)‡Miss E. BULMER, and b.(t)h.m. Miss A. SHIPPERBOTTOM—*Health Visitors and School Nurses.*
- J. MAXWELL—*Rat Officer.*
- E. GARRETT—*Chief Clerk.*
- A. F. WARRANDER—*Clerk.*
- F. PORTER—*Junior ditto.*
- Miss L. E. HOWE—*Woman Clerk.*
- G. TURNER—*Disinfector.*
- R. HOLLIS—*Vaccination Officer, part time.*
- Miss R. BURROWS—*Infant Life Protection Visitor, part time (trained nurse).*

* Certificated Sanitary Inspector.

† Food Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

‡ Certified Midwife and Trained Nurse.

(t) Contribution to salary made by the Treasury.

b. Also act as Tuberculosis Nurses.

h. Health Visitors' Certificate.

m. Certified Midwife.

(ii.) **PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME**

is provided by the two nurses acting under the "Christmas Charity," one District Nurse under the Public Assistance Committee, three under the Gorleston Nursing Association, one under the Southtown Nursing Association, and three under the Great Yarmouth Nursing Association.

(iii.) **LABORATORY FACILITIES.**

Two thousand five hundred and seventeen bacteriological examinations were carried out in the Corporation Laboratory in 1938, the results being as follows:—

In cases of Diphtheria.	In contacts of Diphtheria Patients.	In cases for discharge.	For Suspects.	Total.
Positive 65	Pos. 4	Pos. 47	Pos. 105	
Negative 141	Neg. 362	Neg. 895	Neg. 646	
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Total 206	Tot. 366	Tot. 942	Tot. 751	
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	

Specimens of Sputum.

T.B. present	11	
T.B. not present	241	
	<hr/>	
Total	252	2517
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The Public Analyst carries out the examinations of water, milk and foodstuffs (see pages 42, 60, 61, 62).

Dr. G. Leslie Eastes, of Harley Street, W.1, carries out the examination of blood in suspected cases of Enteric and Brucella infection. Seven specimens were examined in 1938 and found to be negative.

(iv.) **LEGISLATION IN FORCE****List of Local Acts.**

1. The Great Yarmouth Paving Act, 1810.
2. Great Yarmouth Corporation Act, 1897.
3. Ditto 1899.
4. Ditto 1904.
5. The Great Yarmouth (Burgh Castle Drainage) Act, 1909.
6. The Great Yarmouth Port and Haven Act, 1911.

List of Adopted Acts.

	Date of Adoption.
7. Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889	12th Nov., 1889
8. Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890	14th Oct., 1890
9. Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Parts 2, 3, 4 and 5 	14th Oct., 1890
10. Private Street Works Act, 1892 ...	13th Feb., 1894
11. Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Secs. 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 33, Part II. Secs. 34, 35, 36, 45, 50 and 51, Part III. Secs. 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 66 and 68, Part IV. Part V. Secs. 93 and 95, Part X. Secs. 80, 84, 85, 86, Part VII. and Part VIII. Sec. 92, Part X 	17th Feb., 1910
	19th May, 1911
	17th Nov., 1911
12. Notification of Births Act 	12th April, 1901
13. Public Health Act, 1925, Part II. (other than Sec. 21), Part III., Part IV. and Part V. 	1st May, 1926

List of Bye-laws.

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 14. Removal of Refuse | 16th June, 1868 |
| 15. Common Lodging Houses | ditto |
| 16. Removal of Offensive Matter | 10th Feb., 1891 |
| 17. Infectious Disease on Ships | 5th June, 1909 |
| 18. Fish Frying | 13th June, 1911 |
| 19. Nuisances | 4th May, 1912 |
| 20. Slaughter Houses | 5th Mar., 1932 |

(v.) **HOSPITALS.**

Matters referring to Hospitals were gone into fully in my 1930 Report. On April 21st, 1937, the new Gorleston (Cottage) Hospital was opened.

Following are some interesting figures regarding the Poor Law Infirmary Hospital, the General Hospital and the Gorleston Hospital.

The Infirmary.—During 1938 eight children were born in the Institution (excluding one stillbirth). Patients suffering from Tuberculosis were as follows:—

	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining.
Pulmonary, males	5	4	2	1
„ females	3	—	3	—
„ children	—	—	—	—
Non-pulmonary, males	—	—	—	1
„ females	1	2	—	—
„ children	1	1	—	—

Other figures for the year are as follows:—

Admissions	...	...	...	408
Maternity cases	...	...	...	9
Births	...	...	...	8
Deaths	...	...	...	153
Discharges	...	...	...	246
Average number of occupied beds	...	...	...	223
Surgical operations	...	...	...	1

In-patients on December 31st:—

Children	...	...	...	2
Chronic Sick	...	...	...	148
Tuberculous	...	...	...	1
Mental	...	...	...	77

General Hospital.—The total number of In-patients treated in 1938 was 1,287, being an average number of 55.4 occupied beds. The total admissions were 1,235. The number of operations performed during 1938 was 758. Figures for the Out-patient Department are as follows:—

Number of patients in 1938:—X-ray 1,574, Ophthalmic 210, Orthopædic 331, Ear, Nose and Throat 533, Dental 541, Electric and Massage 312, General Cases 193, Accidents and Casualties 3,429; Total, 7,123. Attendances 1938:—X-ray Dept. 1,574, Massage and Electro-Therapeutic Dept. 4,964, Dental 541, Ophthalmic 749, Ear, Nose and Throat 5,706, General 1,272, Orthopædic 1,103, Accidents and Casualties 17,273; Total, 33,182.

Gorleston (Cottage) Hospital. — The total number of In-patients treated in 1938 was 428, being an average of 18.2 occupied beds. The total admissions were 408. The number of operations performed was 162. The Out-patients figures were as follows:—

Attendances in 1938:—Casualties 3,093, Dental 232, X-ray 283, Massage 1,137; Total, 4,745.

The Great Yarmouth Corporation contributes a variable annual subscription to the General and Cottage Hospitals and re-imburses the Norfolk & Norwich Hospital for expenditure on tuberculous patients.

The Isolation Hospitals.

The Gorleston Isolation Hospital is reserved for the isolation of cases of Small Pox.

The Estcourt Road Hospital afforded accommodation to 90 per cent. of the total number of cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Enteric Fever, which were notified during the year.

Admissions, Deaths and Discharges at the Estcourt Road and Gorleston Hospitals.

	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Group.	Diph- theria.	Other Diseases.	Totals.
Remaining on December 31st, 1937	0	4	1	7	0	12
Admitted during 1938	0	47	1	211	1	260
Died in Hospital	0	0	0	13	0	13
Discharged during 1938	0	43	2	159	1	205
Remaining on December 31st, 1938	0	8	0	46	0	54

Admissions into the Estcourt Road and Gorleston Hospitals in Each Month of 1938.

	Other Disease.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Group.	Diphtheria.	Totals.
January	0	0	4	0	7	11
February	0	0	5	0	5	10
March	0	0	2	0	10	12
April	0	0	3	0	11	14
May	0	0	4	0	11	15
June	1	0	4	0	12	17
July	0	0	1	0	9	10
August	0	0	3	1	15	19
September	0	0	6	0	19	25
October	0	0	5	0	43	48
November	0	0	5	0	34	39
December	0	0	5	0	35	40
	<hr/> 1 <hr/>	<hr/> 0 <hr/>	<hr/> 47 <hr/>	<hr/> 1 <hr/>	<hr/> 211 <hr/>	<hr/> 260 <hr/>

The average number of patients in hospital was 32.95.

The number of patients removed to hospital in proportion to the number of notified cases was:—

For Scarlet Fever	...	...	77.04 per cent.
For Diphtheria	...	...	94.19 „
For Enteric Fever	...	...	100 „

(vi.) **AMBULANCE FACILITIES.**

(a) Infectious Diseases—Motor Ambulance provided by the Corporation; (b) Other cases—Two Motor Ambulances provided and maintained by the Corporation (kept at Police Station and manned by the Police).

(vii.) **CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.**

There have been no additional facilities or changes during the year.

Maternity and Child Welfare. — This Centre was opened in 1922. The sessions are held every Tuesday and Thursday afternoon at the Congregational School, Middlegate Street.

Advice is given to mothers on the care of themselves and babies, and dried milk distributed in suitable cases under the advice of the Medical Officer of Health.

The work of the Centre continues to be very popular with the mothers.

During the year 185 expectant mothers and 709 children had been dealt with. They paid a total of 557 and 5,884 visits respectively.

The number attending for the first time was 154 expectant mothers and 420 children.

The average attendance on Tuesdays was 5.9 expectant mothers and 52.4 children. The numbers attending for the first time being 89 expectant mothers and 229 children.

The average attendance on Thursdays was 4.9 expectant mothers and 52.7 children. The numbers attending for the first time being 66 expectant mothers and 191 children.

Dried milk to the extent of 16,749 packets were distributed. Of this, 15,518 packets were given free, and contributions equal to the cost price of the remainder were made by the mothers.

Nine babies attending the Centre died, giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 24 per 1,000 as against 52 per 1,000 for the town generally.

School Clinics.—Minor Ailments and Inspection Clinics are provided by the Education Committee at the Education Office and Town Hall, and a Dental Clinic at the Congregational School, Middlegate Street.

Tuberculosis Clinic.—Up to April 25th, 1927, I continued to act as the sole Tuberculosis Officer, with my office at the Town Hall as the "Dispensary." On that date Dr. W. Hunter Brown took up his duties as Assistant Tuberculosis Officer, and a greatly extended scheme came into operation. Since then the Tuberculosis Clinic at Dene Side has been opened (on May 25th, 1927), and a greatly increased number of beds have been utilized in various Sanatoria. On December 31st, 1929, Dr. Brown left, and was succeeded on March 1st, 1930, by Dr. Russell.

The Clinic has been open on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.; in the afternoons (as required) from 2.30 p.m.; and once a week in the evening at 7 p.m. to suit the convenience of patients who could not attend during the day. Most of the patients were seen by appointment, but many present themselves who are previously unknown. The Nurse is in attendance each morning and at other times if women are to be examined.

The work of the Clinic has been confined to:—

- i. Examining all cases of Tuberculosis notified or suspected, with a view to providing Sanatorium Treatment if such were indicated. In this connection it may be pointed out that the average number of notifications for the preceding five years was 87; whereas in 1927, the number was 118; in 1928, it was 127; in 1929, 110; in 1930, 103; in 1931, 90; in 1932, 89; in 1933, 85; in 1934, 72; in 1935, 73; in 1936, 59; in 1937, 89; and in 1938, 66. The increase in the earlier years to some extent was due to the notification of a number of old cases found to be not previously notified and to the notification of a number of children seen at the Clinic,

but it would appear that the establishment of a Tuberculosis Clinic has brought about the notification of cases of Tuberculosis that formerly would have remained unnotified. One hundred and eighty-three new cases were examined, of whom 110 were non-tuberculous, 12 doubtful, and 61 definitely tuberculous.

- ii. Examining all children who according to the School Medical Officer's records might be suspected to be or were actually suffering from Tuberculosis and recommending Sanatorium Treatment in suitable cases. Formerly no accommodation was available for the Sanatorium Treatment of Children under 16 years.

Children found to be Tuberculous ...	...	4
„ „ „ doubtfully Tuberculous ...	...	2
„ „ „ non-Tuberculous ...	...	21
Total ...		<hr/> 27
Child Contacts examined, Tuberculous ...	...	2
„ „ „ doubtfully Tuberculous ...	...	2
„ „ „ non-Tuberculous ...	...	37
Total number of children examined ...		<hr/> 68
Children admitted to Sanatorium ...	...	<hr/>10

- iii. Interviewing and examining as many as could be traced of cases previously notified (see pages 26, 27).
- iv. Examining and reporting upon cases sent by General Practitioners for diagnosis:—81 cases.
- v. Examination of Ex-Service Pensioners on behalf of the Ministry of Pensions:—0 cases.
- vi. Examination of Contacts, i.e., persons who have been in close association with a case of Tuberculosis, particularly families living in the same house. It has been found extremely difficult to get contacts to subject themselves to examination, but it is hoped that this difficulty will pass when they are taught the value of early observation in the diagnosis and treatment of Tuberculosis.

In this connection, 70 contacts were examined, of whom 3 were found to be tuberculous, 4 doubtful, and 63 non-tuberculous.

vii. Laboratory Work at the Isolation Hospital:—66 specimens of sputum, etc., were examined in connection with the Clinic, and 186 for General Practitioners.

It has been the practice for the Nurse to make the preliminary visit to the home, and, if possible, the person concerned has been asked to attend the Clinic for examination. If there was any doubt as to fitness to do so, the Medical Officer made the examination at home. In the case of every person suffering from Tuberculosis, the Nurse visits the home, records particulars as to the hygienic conditions of the patient's surroundings, and gives such advice as may be practicable for the improvement of his condition. Should any insanitary condition prevail, this is duly reported to the proper authority.

The total figures for the year, relating to the work done, are as follows:—

New cases examined during the year	..	113
Contacts ... ..	...	70
Total number of Physical Examinations	...	1191
Number of persons examined	...	496
Number of cases on the Dispensary Register on December 31st, 1938	... ..	369
Number of Dispensary cases who died during the year	... ..	39
*Number of attendances at the Dispensary	...	1036
Number of consultations with Medical Prac- titioners	... ..	81
Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officer to Homes	... ..	196
Number of visits by Nurse for Dispensary purposes	... ..	806
Number of specimens of sputum examined	...	252
X-ray examinations	... ..	41

* Excluding 78 patients seen at the Town Hall.

The present condition of all patients (being with a few exceptions those notified since June 1st, 1921) whose case records are in the possession of the Clinic is as follows:—

		Alive.	Recovered.	Dead.	Lost sight of.
Notified previous to 1928		41	55	212	96
„ 1928	...	13	48	45	25
„ 1929	...	12	35	46	24
„ 1930	...	11	25	50	8
„ 1931	...	18	14	37	13
„ 1932	...	31	12	43	11
„ 1933	...	27	6	33	14
„ 1934	...	24	0	30	11
„ 1935	...	28	0	26	10
„ 1936	...	32	0	25	3
„ 1937	...	65	0	17	5
„ 1938	...	55	0	7	0
		<hr/> 357	<hr/> 195	<hr/> 571	<hr/> 220

giving a “ Live Register ” of 357 in addition to a supplemental register of 12 cases where the diagnosis is not completed (i.e., the patient is still under observation and may ultimately, probably in fact, prove not to be tuberculous)—a total of 369 on the books.

Arrangements are made for the reservation of beds at Sanatoria as follows:—

Kelling Sanatorium—

Civil beds (males)	...	...	13
Pensioners' beds	...	as required.	

Norfolk and Norwich Hospital (for surgical tuberculosis cases): Beds as required.

Normanston Hospital (for acute and advanced cases): Ditto.

East Anglian Sanatorium (males and females): Ditto.

East Anglian Sanatorium (children, pulmonary and non-pulmonary): Closed February, 1938.

Bramblewood Sanatorium (females): 6 beds.

Ipswich Sanatorium (males, females and children): As required.

The movements of patients during 1938 was as follows:—

			Admitted.	Discharged.
Kelling (Civilians)	...	...	19	16
Kelling (Pensioners)	...	...	0	3
Kelling (Observation)	...	...	2	2
Bramblewood (Women)	...	...	10	8
Bramblewood (Woman, Non-pulmonary)			0	1
Ipswich (Women) ...	...	...	10	11
Ipswich (Woman, Observation)	...	...	1	0
Ipswich (Pensioner)	...	...	1	0
Ipswich (Boys) ...	...	...	3	3
Ipswich (Boy, Non-pulmonary)	...	...	1	0
Ipswich (Boys, Observation) ...	...	...	2	2
Ipswich (Girls) ...	...	...	3	0
Ipswich (Girl, Non-pulmonary)	...	...	1	1
Ipswich (Girl, Observation) ...	...	...	1	1
East Anglian Sanatorium (Pensioner)	...	...	1	0
East Anglian Sanatorium (Women)	...	...	5	5
East Anglian Sanatorium (Woman, Non-pulmonary) ...	...	...	1	0
East Anglian Sanatorium (Boys)	...	...	0	2
East Anglian Sanatorium (Boys, Non-pulmonary) ...	...	...	0	3
East Anglian Sanatorium (Boy, Observation) ...	...	...	0	1
East Anglian Sanatorium (Girls)	...	...	0	3
East Anglian Sanatorium (Girls, Non-pulmonary) ...	...	...	0	2
Normanston Hospital (Men) ...	...	...	2	1
Normanston Hospital (Women)	...	...	4	1
Papworth (Man, Non-pulmonary)	...	...	0	1
Papworth (Woman)	...	...	0	1
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital (Man)	...	...	1	1
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital (Men, Non-pulmonary) ...	...	...	2	2
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital (Man, Observation) ...	...	...	1	1
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital (Women, Non-pulmonary) ...	...	...	2	2

	Admitted.	Discharged.
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital (Boy, Non-pulmonary)	1	1
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital (Girl, Non-pulmonary)	1	1
Royal National Orthopædic Hospital (Man, Non-pulmonary)	1	1
St. James' Hospital, London (Woman) ...	1	1
London Chest Hospital (Woman) ...	1	1
	<hr/> 78 <hr/>	<hr/> 79 <hr/>

The average number of patients undergoing Institutional Treatment in 1938 was:—

Kelling (Civilians)	13.7
Kelling (Pensioners)	1.1
Kelling (Observation)	0.3
Bramblewood (Women)	4.4
Bramblewood (Woman, Non-pulmonary) ...	0.3
Ipswich (Pensioner)	0.2
Ipswich (Women)	6.75
Ipswich (Woman, Observation)	0.05
Ipswich (Boys)	2
Ipswich (Boy, Non-pulmonary)	0.35
Ipswich (Boys, Observation)	1
Ipswich (Girls)	4.5
Ipswich (Girl, Non-pulmonary)	0.8
Ipswich (Girl, Observation)	0.5
East Anglian Sanatorium (Pensioner) ...	0.2
East Anglian Sanatorium (Women)	2
East Anglian Sanatorium (Woman, Non-pulmonary)	0.7
East Anglian Sanatorium (Boys)	0.26
East Anglian Sanatorium (Boys, Non-pulmonary)	0.4
East Anglian Sanatorium (Boy, Observation) ...	0.9
East Anglian Sanatorium (Girls)	0.4
East Anglian Sanatorium (Girls, Non-pulmonary)	0.26
Normanston Hospital (Men)	0.3
Normanston Hospital (Women)	2.8
Papworth (Men, Non-pulmonary)	1.1
Papworth (Woman)	0.16

Norfolk and Norwich Hospital (Man)	...	0.1
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital (Men, Non-pulmonary)	... ..	0.1
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital (Man, Observation)		0.02
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital (Women, Non-pulmonary)	... ..	0.09
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital (Boy, Non-pulmonary)	... ..	0.1
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital (Girl, Non-pulmonary)	... ..	0.1
Royal National Orthopædic Hospital (Man, Non-pulmonary)	... ..	0.5
Royal National Orthopædic Hospital (Boy, Non-pulmonary)	... ..	1
Royal National Orthopædic Hospital (Girl, Non-pulmonary)	... ..	1
St. James' Hospital, London (Woman)	...	0.2
London Chest Hospital (Woman)	... ..	0.06
		<hr/> 48.7 <hr/>

The average duration, in days, of completed cases was as follows:—

Kelling (Civilians)	... ..	320.6
Kelling (Pensioners)	... ..	185.3
Kelling (Observation)	... ..	55.5
Bramblewood (Women)	... ..	190.25
Bramblewood (Woman, Non-pulmonary)	...	127
Ipswich (Women)	... ..	261.3
Ipswich (Boys)	... ..	262.7
Ipswich (Boys, Observation)	... ..	181.5
Ipswich (Girl, Non-pulmonary)	... ..	304
Ipswich (Girl, Observation)	... ..	185
East Anglian Sanatorium (Women)	... ..	209.4
East Anglian Sanatorium (Boys)	... ..	140.5
East Anglian Sanatorium (Boys, Non-pulmonary)		642.3
East Anglian Sanatorium (Boy, Observation)	...	341
East Anglian Sanatorium (Girls)	... ..	257.3
East Anglian Sanatorium (Girls, Non-pulmonary)		560.5
Normanston Hospital (Man)	... ..	40

Normanston Hospital (Woman)	...	...	131
Papworth (Man, Non-pulmonary)	...	...	417
Papworth (Woman)	...	...	425
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital (Man)	...	...	54
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital (Men, Non-pulmonary)	...	...	20
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital (Man, Observation)	...	...	8
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital (Women, Non-pulmonary)	...	...	16
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital (Boy, Non-pulmonary)	...	...	49
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital (Girl, Non-pulmonary)	...	...	48
Royal National Orthopædic Hospital (Man, Non-pulmonary)	...	...	194
St. James' Hospital, London (Woman)	...	...	71
London Chest Hospital (Woman)	...	...	21

The number of patients in residence was:—

	Jan. 1st, 1938.	Dec. 31st, 1938.
Kelling (Civilians)	12	15
Kelling (Pensioners)	3	0
Bramblewood (Women)	3	5
Bramblewood (Woman, Non-pulmonary)	1	0
Ipswich (Pensioner)	0	1
Ipswich (Women)	6	5
Ipswich (Woman, Observation)	0	1
Ipswich (Boys)	3	3
Ipswich (Boy, Non-pulmonary)	0	1
Ipswich (Girls)	3	6
East Anglian Sanatorium (Pensioner)	0	1
East Anglian Sanatorium (Women)	2	2
East Anglian Sanatorium (Woman, Non-pulmonary)	0	1
East Anglian Sanatorium (Boys)	2	0
East Anglian Sanatorium (Boys, Non-pulmonary)	3	0
East Anglian Sanatorium (Boy, Observation)	1	0
East Anglian Sanatorium (Girls)	3	0

	1938. Jan. 1st,	1938. Dec. 31st,
East Anglian Sanatorium (Girls, Non-pulmonary)	2	0
Normanston Hospital (Man)	0	1
Normanston Hospital (Women)	0	3
Papworth (Men, Non-pulmonary)	2	1
Papworth (Woman)	1	0
Royal National Orthopædic Hospital (Boy, Non-pulmonary)	1	1
Royal National Orthopædic Hospital (Girl, Non-pulmonary)	1	1
	<hr/> 49	<hr/> 48

Venereal Diseases.

LOWESTOFT CLINIC.

By agreement with the East Suffolk County Council our patients go to the Lowestoft Hospital.

During 1938 the Yarmouth patients treated there were as follows:—

	New Cases.
Syphilis	19
Soft Chancre	0
Gonorrhœa	11
Not V.D.	23
	<hr/> 53

They made 2,088 attendances during the year.

The aggregate number of in-patient days was 0.

Bacteriological examinations:—

Wasserman test	62
For Spirochætes	2
For Gonococci	69
Other	0
	<hr/> 133

First Aid Station on Yarmouth Beach.

The Beach Committee again instituted, for the Summer season only, a First Aid Station for the treatment of minor injuries. The station was staffed by a trained nurse, Miss Williamott, with an attendant and placed under the administrative control of the Medical Officer of Health.

During the three months (4th July to 17th September) that it was open, the nurse rendered first aid to 512 cases—fingers pinched in deck-chairs, sprains, cuts, sand in eyes, abrasions, insect stings, etc., together with a few more serious accidents.

As a side-line, lost children were cared for, until claimed by their relatives, to the number of 127.

This Station has become very popular and will be re-opened in 1939.

Other First Aid Stations.

During the Fishing Season three other Stations (not under the control of the Corporation) are in operation, viz., the Welfare Hut on the South Denes, maintained by certain Herring Curers; the Dressing Station in St. Peter's Road, maintained by the British Red Cross Society; and the Church of Scotland Station on the South Quay. These Centres deal with the cuts and sores common on the hands of the girl fish-workers.

3 (i.) MIDWIVES.

There was no evidence of a shortage of midwives during the year, owing partly to the fact that in this town it is customary for medical men to be engaged for the majority of confinements.

The figures for this year are:—

Attended by Medical Man	520	64.9%
„ Registered Midwife	281	35.1%
„ Unregistered Midwife	—	—

There were eleven trained certified midwives practising during the year.

Miss Overshott acts as supervisor of midwives and also their work is automatically supervised by the infant visiting of the Health Visitors, all of whom are registered midwives. In addition, the Medical Officer of Health from time to time inspects their books and appliances.

Number of births attended by Midwives	...	281
,, ,, ,, in the Infirmary	...	9
,, ,, ,, in General Hospital		12
,, ,, ,, in Gorleston Hospital		9

Midwives sent for medical assistance in 62 cases, as follows:—

Ante Partem Hæmorrhage	...	...	3
Post Partem Hæmorrhage	...	...	4
Delayed Labour	...	...	11
Ruptured Perineum	...	...	12
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	1
Illness of Mother	...	...	9
Illness of Child	...	...	7
Discharging Eyes	...	...	4
Placenta Prævia	...	...	2
Malpresentation	...	...	3
Abortion	...	...	1
Premature Baby	...	...	2
Retained Placenta	...	...	3
			<hr/> 62 <hr/>

Midwives Act, 1936.

On July 30th, 1937, the above Act came into force and the Scheme for a service of whole-time midwives was instituted.

An Agreement was entered into between the Council and an *ad hoc* Joint Midwives' Committee appointed by the three local Nursing Associations, to provide a service of nine whole-time midwives whose services are available irrespective of membership of a Nursing Association.

This Scheme continues to work well. I have no criticism to offer, and wish to thank the members of the Joint Committee for their help and consideration since the inauguration of the service.

C. Maternal Mortality.

The Medical Officer of Health investigates these cases.

Health Visiting.

Fortunately the Health Visiting Staff was up to strength during the year. After some years of difficulties the position continues normal, and is as follows:—Five Health Visitors and School Nurses and one Clerk Attendant at the Dental Clinic. The division of labour being as follows:—(a) the proportion of time to Maternity and Child Welfare being equivalent to two-and-a-half nurses, (b) to Tuberculosis half a nurse, and (c) to School Medical Work two nurses and one Dental Attendant. This is an adequate staff for present requirements, but will need augmenting if the scope of the Maternity and Child Welfare work is increased.

For the work done under the Tuberculosis Scheme see pages 24—32.

Following are the Home Visiting figures with further information as to Maternity and Child Welfare work.

The total number of visits during the year was 7,554 as follows:—

In connection with the visitation of Children:—

At homes of legitimate infants	...	2879
At homes of illegitimate infants	...	105
At homes of legitimate children (1-5 years)		2754
At homes of illegitimate children (1-5 years)		127
At homes where infant's death or still-births had occurred	... ... ...	62
Ante-natal visits	... ... ...	443
In connection with midwives	...	42
In connection with cases of pneumonia	...	38
To Nursing Homes	... ...	22
	—	6472

In connection with the medical inspection
of school children:—

To arrange with teachers at the school re inspection	94	
To ascertain if medical advice had been carried out	236	
To investigate special cases, poliomyelitis, tubercle, scarlet fever, etc. ...	349	
To attend inspection at schools ...	135	
Other visits to schools	268	
	<hr/>	1082
		<hr/>
		7554
		<hr/>

The total number of children visited was 2,883 as follows:—

	Living.	Dead.	Stillborn.	Total.
Legitimate	2732	29	33	2794
Illegitimate	89	0	0	89
				<hr/>
				2883
				<hr/>

The total number of visits to these children was:—

Infants under 1 year: first visit to legitimate children 735;
to illegitimate children, 25; total, 2984. Children 1 to 5 years:
legitimate, 2754; illegitimate, 127; total, 2881.

There were no cases of Ophthalmia notified during the year.

Notification of Births Act.

This Act provides that, in addition to registration, notification has to be sent to the Medical Officer of Health within 36 hours of birth. It is still found that a proportion of births are not notified owing to ignorance or misunderstanding of the Act, but very rarely it happens, if at all, that the requirements have been wilfully evaded. During the year 89.9 per cent. of the total live births were thus notified, in addition to 21 still-births.

Of these, 281 were notified by midwives, and 431 by parents and doctors.

Six of the illegitimate births were not notified. All the births attended by midwives were notified. (Of cases attended by doctors, 89, i.e., 17.1 per cent., were not notified).

During the year the Health Visitors paid 5865 visits to the homes of 2883 children below school age (of whom 2821 were living). Advice was given on the feeding and management of the baby, general hygiene of the home and general hygiene of the mother. The result of the enquiries into methods of infant feeding is as follows:—

Number of births enquired into:—				
Legitimate	...	...	735	
Illegitimate	...	...	25	
			——	760
Number of infants re-visited from previous year:—				
Legitimate	...	...	618	
Illegitimate	...	...	36	
			——	654
Older children (1—5)	...	...		1469
				——
				2883
				——

The children were found to be fed as follows:—

	Total Visited.	Breast only.	Partly Breast.	No Breast at all.
1st month of life	702	83 per cent.	12 per cent.	5 per cent.
3rd month ...	744	66 per cent.	22 per cent.	12 per cent.
6th month ...	731	29 per cent.	39 per cent.	32 per cent.
9th month ...	752	4 per cent.	41 per cent.	55 per cent.

The children (721 in number) who were found to be receiving some artificial feeding before the age of nine months, were fed as follows:—

	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.
Cow's milk ...	83	4
Condensed milk, mainly ...	136	6
Patent foods or mixed diet ...	219	6
Dried milk ...	288	9
	——	——
	696	25
	——	——

No tube bottles were found in use, but the practice of giving bread and biscuit pap during the early months of life has not ceased.

In twenty-nine cases enquiries were made after the death of the infants. None of these children died of diarrhœa.

One thousand two hundred and eighty-five children between the ages of one and five were visited. In the younger ones dentition was, as a rule, well advanced, twenty-eight being noted as backward in this respect. One hundred and seven children had their teeth beginning to decay, and forty-three others had bad teeth at a fairly early age. Five were found to be suffering from rickets, and one hundred and eighty-four others from some other condition requiring medical treatment, which the parents were advised to obtain if they had not already done so. Two hundred and fifty-five children were fed partially on tinned milk.

The twenty-nine infants, whose death formed the subject of enquiry, were found to have been fed as follows:—

	Legitimate.					Illegitimate.				
	Under 1 mth.	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	Under 1 mth.	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.
Breast only ...	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breast partly ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cow's milk mainly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Condensed milk mainly ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dried milk ..	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Patent foods or mixed diet ..	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Breast at 3rd visit no further infor- mation ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No information obtainable ...	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	19	1	6	1	2	—	—	—	—	—

The general standard of cleanliness and order in the homes visited was fairly satisfactory, as shown in the following percentages:—

STANDARD.

Total Homes	Visited.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.
	2883	15 per cent.	56 per cent.	17 per cent.	12 per cent.

Taking the homes of living and dead children separately:—

	Homes	Visited.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.
Living	2821	15 per cent.	56 per cent.	17 per cent.	12 per cent.	
Dead	29	14 per cent.	42 per cent.	29 per cent.	15 per cent.	

(iv.) Part I. **CHILDREN ACT, 1908.**

Miss Burrows, a district nurse under the Public Assistance Committee, who has acted as Infant Life Protection Visitor for many years, has since April 1st, 1930, carried out that work under my administration. On January 1st, 1938, there were eleven children on the books, and on December 31st, eleven cases, six cases having been registered, five having left their foster-mothers, and one reached the age-limit. All children were found to be well looked after by their foster-mothers. Miss Burrows paid a total of 130 visits to their homes during the year.

(v.) **ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.**

Since my last Report the work under the Orthopædic Scheme has continued to expand.

On November 17th, 1936, an orthopædic nurse was appointed by the County Council, the Town Council being entitled to her services on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons. Her duties have been to visit our cases in their homes when necessary and to carry out physical and electrical treatment, plaster work and so on, as prescribed by Mr. Brittain, at our out-patient department at Melton Lodge.

Mr. H. A. Brittain, the Orthopædic Surgeon, holds Clinics, at intervals, at Melton Lodge for the County cases, and we are

entitled to send our children at the same time. If Mr. Brittain considers an operation necessary he performs it at the Great Yarmouth General Hospital and, a week or two later, the patient is transferred to Melton Lodge for convalescent treatment. Appliances, as prescribed by Mr. Brittain, are supplied by Messrs. Krohne & Sesemann, or by the Darwen Training College.

The figures for the year 1938 were as follows:—

Mr. Brittain's Clinic—

Education Committee's cases: 22 children, who paid 34 visits.

Health Committee's cases: 17 children, who paid 26 visits.

Out-patient Treatment—

Education Committee's cases: 29 children, who paid 542 visits.

Health Committee's cases: 20 children, who paid 258 visits.

Melton Lodge, In-patients—

Education Committee: 1 admittance, 1 case.

Health Committee: 5 admittances, 11 cases.

General Hospital, In-patients—

Education Committee: 8 admittances, 7 cases.

Health Committee: 8 admittances, 7 cases.

Ditto, Out-patients—

Education Committee: 15 attendances, 11 children.

Health Committee: 13 attendances, 10 children.

Ditto, X-ray films taken—

Education Committee: 3 children.

Health Committee: 7 children.

4. MATERNITY AND NURSING HOMES.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

There are now seven * Homes on the Register.

* All take maternity cases and five of them general cases also.

Registration of Nursing Homes in 1938.

1. Number of applications for registration	...	...	Nil
2. Number of homes registered	...	...	Nil
3. Number of orders made refusing or cancelling registration			Nil
4. Number of appeals against such orders	...	...	Nil
5. Number of cases in which such orders have been			
(a) confirmed on appeal	...	...	Nil
(b) disallowed	...	...	Nil
6. Number of applications for exemption from registration			Nil
7. Number of cases in which exemption has been			
(a) granted	...	...	Nil
(b) withdrawn	...	...	Nil
(c) refused	...	...	Nil

All new applications are considered, and the Homes visited personally, by the Medical Officer of Health. The Health Visitors keep in touch with registered homes and provide the general supervision necessary.

Section C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. (i) The Water Supply.

With the exception of eighteen, all the Dwelling-houses in the Borough are supplied from the Company's mains. There are still eighteen wells remaining in the Borough. Many of these are without doubt liable to pollution at times, but unless the samples for analysis happen to be taken at one of those times they cannot be dealt with.

Samples of the public supply are examined monthly, both chemically and bacteriologically, by the Public Analyst, and quarterly by Mr. Muter for the Town Council. The water is obtained from the Ormesby Broad and the River Bure, and, after treatment, is pumped into the mains.

The greatest care is taken by the Water Company to prevent contamination of the water sources, and with the very efficient system of treatment which has been installed, the position is a satisfactory one. Ormesby Broad contains sufficient reserve water to carry us over any period of drought; the water, from either source of supply, is now treated as a routine by (a) alum

precipitation, (b) rapid filtration, (c) slow sand filtration, and (d) the ammonia-chlorine process, and I see no reason to doubt that in future the water distributed will always be of uniformly good quality.

Following is a summary of the Analytical results during the year:—

Total Solids	...	38.0	to 44.0	parts per 100,000
Free Ammonia	...	Nil	„ 0.002	„ „
Albuminoid Ammonia		0.013	„ 0.018	„ „
Chlorine	...	4.6	„ 8.5	„ „
Nitrates	...	Nil	„ 0.2	„ „
Nitrites	...	Nil	„ faint trace	„ „
Oxygen absorbed (in 4 hrs. at 80° F.)	...	0.131	„ 0.279	„ „
Total Hardness	...	22.00	„ 25.75	„ „
Permanent Hardness		6.25	„ 9.0	„ „
Bacteria	...	Nil	„ 8	„ „
Bac. Coli	...	Absent in 100 c.c. on all occasions.		
Colour	...	Clear. Nil to 25.5°.		
Free Chlorine	...	0.01 per million on one occasion.		
Reaction	...	[pH] 7.3 to 7.6.		

3 (i.) **Closet Accommodation.**

There are about 19,649 w.c's. and 15* privies in the Borough.

* Eleven for temporary use during Fishing Season.

(ii.) **Public Cleansing.**

Eight motor lorries, two horse wagons and one horse cart are used in the Borough for the collection of refuse. Most of the houses are provided with portable iron dustbins. The house refuse is collected twice weekly from private houses and daily during the visiting season from hotels and boarding-houses.

During the year 16,023 tons of refuse was collected from houses, and 1.718 tons of trade refuse carted by shopkeepers to the Destructor or dumps.

Provision of Proper Dust Receptacles.

During the year 14 informal notices were served on the owners where inadequate dust receptacles were provided, resulting in 14 sanitary dustbins being provided.

(iii) **Sanitary Inspection of the Area.****THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.**

TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Sir,

I have much pleasure in submitting to you the Annual Report of the work carried out in the above department during the year 1938. Particulars as to the nature and number of nuisances reported to the Health Committee, and dealt with by statutory notices, also works of a similar nature, but dealt with by preliminary notices.

Table A.

	Number of Visits.
Complaints received and attended to ...	892
Visits in connection with infectious diseases ...	297
Re-inspections to ascertain the progress of Sanitary notices ...	4272
Bake-house inspections ...	193
Common lodging-house inspections ...	82
Slaughter-house and knacker's yard inspections ...	3876
Offensive trades and marine store inspections ...	199
Factories, workshops and work-places inspected ...	1413
Dairies, cow-sheds and milk shops inspected ...	453
Visits to ice cream vendors ...	179
Butchers', provisions and fruiterers' shops ...	937
Samples of water submitted for analysis ...	4
Samples of food, etc., submitted for analysis ...	186
Rooms disinfected after infectious disease ...	395
Special visits to fried fish shops ...	236
Houses, schools and workshops at which the smoke, water or chemical tests have been applied to the drains ...	151
Prosecutions under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act	3
Stables and Piggeries inspected ...	148
Public conveniences inspected ...	152
Fair vans inspected ...	29
School sanitary arrangements inspected ...	55
Total ...	<hr/> 14152 <hr/>

Table B.

During the year the following works have been carried out under Statutory and Preliminary Notices, the number of notices served being 295 Statutory and 236 Preliminary.

	Number.
Privies replaced with water closets ...	2
New drains laid ...	57
Drains cleaned and repaired ...	371
Pedestal closets provided ...	60
Earthenware gulley traps fixed ...	203
Flushing cisterns fixed to closets ...	51
Filthy houses cleansed and limewashed ...	4
Offensive accumulations removed ...	37
Nuisances from overcrowding abated ...	3
Animals and poultry removed ...	9
Water closets repaired ...	323
New sinks erected ...	158
Drains intercepted from sewers ...	49
Rainwater cisterns abolished ...	11
Sink waste pipes disconnected ...	57
Yards, passages and floors concreted ...	318
Drains ventilated ...	117
Spouting and fall pipes provided ...	362
Cow-sheds and slaughter-houses limewashed ...	32
Bake-houses limewashed ...	98
Houses provided with Company's water ...	9
Damp-courses inserted ...	115
Houses ventilated ...	33
Nuisances from premises being used as a fried fish shop abated ...	2
Rainwater pipes disconnected from drains ...	108
Dilapidations made good ...	2797
Under floor spaces ventilated ...	201
Manure bins provided ...	1
Dustbins provided ...	14
Miscellaneous items ...	3378

DRAIN TESTING.

During the year, 892 complaints have been received from householders and others, respecting the conditions of the drains and sanitary fittings of houses and other premises. An examination of the sanitary arrangements was made in every instance, and, if necessary, the smoke test was applied to the drains. This resulted in the detection of 78 defective drains, also many other nuisances. The necessary notices were served in the usual course, and in every instance the terms of the notices were complied with. The drains were also tested at all houses where cases of Typhoid Fever, Puerperal Fever or Diphtheria had occurred.

The total number of drain tests made during the year was 151, and the number of defects found was 94. Particulars as to the nature of these defects are given in the following table:—

Table C.

Showing the localities of sewer gas escapes discovered by drain testing.

					Number.
Into	Living rooms	...	...	...	9
,,	Kitchens and sculleries	...	...	...	19
,,	Bedrooms	...	...	...	3
,,	Lobbies and other parts of houses	...	...	...	16
,,	Internal w.c's.	...	...	...	26
,,	External w.c's.	...	...	...	48
,,	Yards and passages	...	...	...	29
,,	Adjoining houses	...	...	...	7
,,	Cellars	...	...	...	3
From	Defective soil pipes	...	...	...	52
,,	Defective vent shafts	...	...	...	27
,,	Heads and joints of rainwater pipes	...	...	...	11
,,	Around yard gullies	...	...	...	25
,,	Defective drain connections	...	...	...	72
,,	Defective w.c. connections	...	...	...	64
,,	Defective interceptors	...	...	...	18
,,	Sink-wastes, rainwater pipes, etc., connected				
	direct	...	...	...	35
,,	Drains, direct to sewer	...	...	...	14

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS INSPECTION.

Premises.	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories with mechanical power	37	—	—
Factories without mechanical power	41	7	—
Other premises	1329	32	—
Home-workers' premises	6	—	—
	—	—	—
Totals	1413	39	—
	—	—	—

Defects Found.

		Number of Defects.		Number of Prosecutions.
		Found.	Remedied.	
Want of cleanliness ... ..	...	6	6	—
Overcrowding ... ..	...	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature ... ..	...	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ... ..	...	2	2	—
Infective drainage of floors ... ..	...	4	4	—
Sanitary Conveniences—				
Insufficient ... ..	...	8	8	—
Unsuitable or defective ... ..	...	6	6	—
Not separate for sexes ... ..	...	4	4	—
Other offences ... ..	...	19	19	—
		—	—	—
Totals ... ..	...	49	49	—
		—	—	—

Home Work.

	Number.
List of out-workers received twice in the year	3
Total number of out-workers on lists	6

Nature and Number of
Registered and Unregistered Factories, Workshops and
Workplaces Visited during the Year.

(Excluding Out-workers' premises).

Nature.				Number of Visits.	
Shoemakers	37
Tinsmiths	6
Dressmakers	17
Net chambers	30
Barrel factories	11
Box makers	12
Bakehouses and confectioners			295
Tailors	31
Sugar boilers	32
Laundries	17
Upholsterers	8
Plumbers and painters			29
Ice cream manufacturers	209
Carpenters	28
Engineers	17
Stonemasons	8
Fish-houses and yards			389
Mineral water works			6
Wheelwrights	2
Blacksmiths	6
Coach-builders	1
Clothing factories			24
Foundries	1
Bottling stores	9
Printers	27
Wood turners	4
Silversmiths	2
Marine stores	158
Metal workers	6
Baking powder manufacturers			4
Potato crisp factory	2
Builders' merchant			13
Tallow works	25

Nature.				Number of Visits.
Toy makers ...	...	...	...	2
Slipper factory ...	...	...	...	9
Photographers ...	...	...	...	5
Hairdressers ...	...	...	...	54
Poster manufacturers ...	...	...	...	2
Harness makers ...	...	...	...	4
Coopers ...	...	...	...	37
Motor and cycle engineers ...	...	...	...	35
Milliners ...	...	...	...	10
Boat builders ...	...	...	...	5
Bedding manufacturers ...	...	...	...	32
Twine spinners ...	...	...	...	2
Tripe dressers ...	...	...	...	197
Locksmiths ...	...	...	...	3
Scale makers ...	...	...	...	4
Basket makers ...	...	...	...	10
Dentists' workshops ...	...	...	...	11
Mast and block makers ...	...	...	...	9
Builders ...	...	...	...	110
Picture framers ...	...	...	...	2
Cabinet makers ...	...	...	...	11
Furriers ...	...	...	...	1
Ice factory ...	...	...	...	2
Wood choppers ...	...	...	...	2
Total ...			...	2025

Number of Workshops, etc., on the Register at the

End of the year 1938.

Nature.				Number.
Bakehouses ...	...	...	...	54
Baking powder makers ...	...	...	...	3
Bedding manufacturers ...	...	...	...	4
Boat builders ...	...	...	...	1
Bottling stores ...	...	...	...	5
Blacksmiths ...	...	...	...	2
Box makers ...	...	...	...	1
Builders ...	...	...	...	5

Nature.				Number.
Basket makers ...	...	...	...	3
Carpenters and joiners	...	...	...	13
Confectioners ...	...	...	...	17
Coopers ...	...	...	...	10
Engineers ...	...	...	...	3
Ice manufacturers	...	...	...	1
Motor engineers	...	...	...	18
Wood choppers ...	...	...	...	1
Printing works ...	...	...	...	5
Carriage builders	...	...	...	1
Cabinet makers ...	...	...	...	6
Gas fitters ...	...	...	...	3
Furriers ...	...	...	...	2
Marine fitters ...	...	...	...	1
Cycle engineers ...	...	...	...	7
Stonemasons ...	...	...	...	1
Mast and block makers	...	...	...	2
Gut scrapers ...	...	...	...	3
Dressmakers ...	...	...	...	17
Fish curers, etc.	...	...	...	52
Foundries ...	...	...	...	1
Hairdressers ...	...	...	...	37
Lock and tinsmiths	...	...	...	6
Laundries ...	...	...	...	4
Milliners ...	...	...	...	17
Marine stores ...	...	...	...	2
Netting chambers	...	...	...	12
Outfitters ...	...	...	...	1
Oilskin manufacturers	...	...	...	2
Picture framers	...	...	...	3
Plumbers and painters	...	...	...	7
Scale makers ...	...	...	...	1
Tailors ...	...	...	...	17
Tripe dressers ...	...	...	...	1
Potato crisp factory	...	...	...	2
Builders' merchants	...	...	...	1
Toy makers ...	...	...	...	2
Tallow works ...	...	...	...	1
Slipper factories	...	...	...	4
Photographers ...	...	...	...	5

Nature.					Number.
Sugar boilers	...	...	...	...	4
Poster manufacturers	...	...	...	...	1
Whitesmiths	...	...	...	...	1
Wood turners	...	...	...	...	1
Wheelwrights	...	...	...	...	3
Shoemakers	...	...	...	...	36
Upholsterers	...	...	...	...	6
Ice cream manufacturers	...	...	...	...	61
Saddlers	...	...	...	...	4
Dentists	...	...	...	...	7
Mineral water manufacturers	...	...	...	...	3
Sheet metal workers	...	...	...	...	2
Twine spinners	...	...	...	...	1
Ship chandlers	...	...	...	...	2
Roadstone and transport	...	...	...	...	1
Total					500

(iv.) **Shops.**

Many inspections were made and in 12 instances additional sanitary conveniences were provided.

(v.) **Camping Sites.**

(1) There are two camping sites in the area—one private and one Council.

(2) One licence was issued in respect of a private camping site.

(3) The maximum number of campers resident in the area at one time during the summer season was 2000.

A prosecution was instituted for using unlicensed premises as a camping site. The case was dismissed on an undertaking being given by the proprietor to vacate and not again use the site.

(vi.) **Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926.**

No complaints of smoke nuisance were received during the year.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.

Special attention has again been given to this Act during the year. Printed leaflets setting forth the requirements of Orders-in-Council made under the Act were distributed to wholesale traders, shopkeepers and stallholders when necessary, followed by many verbal cautions to those failing to comply. No proceedings were taken for non-compliance.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

G. H. SPINKS.

Occupations, etc., which can be controlled by Bye-Laws or Regulations.

Offensive Trades, etc.:—

Nature.				Number
*Fried fish shop	...	...	...	67
Tallow melter	...	...	...	1
Tripe dresser	...	...	...	3
Marine stores	...	...	...	6
Knacker	...	...	...	1
*Slaughter-houses	...	...	*16 registered	1 licensed

* Bye-laws.

Underground Bakehouses:—None.

Common Lodging-houses:—4 with accommodation for 9 females and 78 males.

(vii.) Swimming Pool.

The Corporation owns a large open-air Swimming Pool, the water of which is continuously filtered and chlorinated.

(viii.) Eradication of Bed Bugs.

(1) (a) Council houses infested	...	...	6
Council houses disinfested	...	...	6
(b) Other houses infested	...	...	10
Other houses disinfested	...	...	10

(2) These houses were disinfested by formalin vapour and spraying with zaldecide.

(3) The tenants were advised as to special cleansing and destruction of certain articles.

(4) Disinfestation was carried out by the Local Authority.

(5) These cases were kept under supervision. See also (3) above.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

There are no manufacturers of Rag Flock in the Borough, but the upholsterers use flock for making-up purposes; 10 visits were paid to these premises.

4. Schools.

The sanitary conditions and water supply of the schools remain satisfactory.

During 1938 one school department was closed from the 2nd to 23rd November on account of infectious disease. Also 177 patients and 181 contacts were temporarily excluded by me in cases of infectious disease. See also under Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria for action taken re contacts.

Section D.—HOUSING.

*** STATISTICS.**

Number of new houses erected during the year—

(a) Total including numbers given separately under (b)—			
(i.) by the Local Authority	...	...	217
(ii.) by other Local Authorities	...	...	Nil
(iii.) by other bodies and persons	...	...	119
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts—			
(i.) by the Local Authority—			
(a) for the purpose of Part II. of the Act of 1925	Nil		
(b) for the purpose of Part III. of the Act of 1925	Nil		
(c) for other purposes	...	...	217
(ii.) by other bodies or persons	...	...	Nil

* The figures in this table represent certain aspects of work done during the year, and are not a statement of housing conditions.

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	898
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	3143
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	238
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	539
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	220
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	139

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	18
--	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year—**A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936—**

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	27
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices—	
(a) By owners	38
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	268
---	-----

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices—			
(a) By owners	...	...	261
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners			Nil
C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936—			
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...		247
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...		36
D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936—			
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	1
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...		Nil

4. Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding—

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	187
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	...		190
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	...		1169½
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	24
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	50
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	...		310½
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	...	...	Nil
(e) Number of overcrowding cases which have been relieved in the course of slum clearance operations	...	...	3

HOUSING ACTS, 1935 and 1936.

Survey.

In the latter part of September, 1936, the final Survey was commenced. This consists of the measurement of the rooms in all houses. It was completed in April, 1937, 16,671 houses being measured.

During the year 36 licences were issued to occupiers and landlords under Section 61 of the 1936 Act, authorising the temporary use of houses by persons in excess of the permitted number.

Ninety-eight certificates were issued to landlords under Section 62 of the 1936 Act informing them of the number of persons constituting the permitted number in relation to the houses for which they applied.

Section E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply.

In all cases of applications for registration, dairies and milk shops were inspected by the Medical Officer of Health or the Sanitary Inspector. In the past it has been difficult to insist on satisfactory conditions in cases where milk is merely a side line, e.g., small general shops. Under the Milk and Dairies Orders, 1926, much wider powers are given to the Local Authority, and since its coming into force greater strictness has been observed in enforcing satisfactory arrangements as a condition of registration. I decided that, after the year 1926, I would not recommend the Council to register a general shopkeeper as a purveyor except under the condition that milk is sold only in sealed bottles.

New dairies should be strictly in accordance with the Order previous to registration, and the existing dairies after a reasonable interval, should be brought up-to-date as far as structural circumstances will permit.

Many cow-sheds need very strict application of the Order. There are 6 cow-keepers on the register. The total number of cows is only 61 in 11 cow-sheds.

The statistics for the year are:—

			Applications during 1938.	No. on Register, Dec. 31st, 1938.
Purveyors	...	...	4	95
Dairymen	...	...	3	36
Cow-keepers	...	...	—	6
Cow-sheds	...	...	—	11

Five hundred and fifty-seven visits were paid to these premises during the year.

Milk (Tubercle Bacilli).

In August, 1934, arrangements were completed for examinations of milk to be made by Dr. A. Leslie Sheather.

During the year 1938, 80 samples were subjected to biological examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli; seven were found positive.

These tuberculous milks came from other Authorities. In each case I communicated with the County Medical Officer, with the result that the offending cow was traced and slaughtered.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

Licences Issued.

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	2
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	2
Producer, Tuberculin Tested	...	...	1

Samples were taken during the year of 5 Tuberculin Tested and 4 Pasteurised milks, and all found to reach the required standard.

(b) Meat and Other Foods.

Slaughter-houses.

		In 1914.	In Jan., 1938.	In Dec., 1938.
Registered	...	21	16	16
Licensed	...	1	1	1
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		22	17	17
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	2708	121	135	5861	7652
Number Inspected ...	All	All	All	75 %	All
All Diseases except Tuberculosis :—					
Whole carcases condemned	1	—	—	11	10
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	340	40	—	42	327
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ...	12.6	33.0	—	0.9	4.4
Tuberculosis only :—					
Whole carcases condemned	6	4	—	—	34
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	243	24	—	—	298
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	9.2	23.1	—	—	4.3

A large number of consignments of imported mutton have arrived from the Port of London, and have been inspected on arrival in the town. Little difficulty has been experienced in connection with this particular type of food.

Tuberculosis.—The number of carcases, etc., destroyed was as follows:—

		Tuberculosis.	Other Causes.
Ox carcases ...	...	3	1
Heifer carcases ...	...	3	—
Cow carcases ...	...	4	—
Calf carcases ...	...	—	—
Pig carcases ...	...	34	10

		Tuberculosis.	Other Causes.
Pig heads ...	...	147	2
Lamb carcasses ...	...	—	5
Sheep carcasses ...	...	—	6
Pig plucks ...	...	58	40
Fry fats ...	...	206	4
Kidneys ...	...	—	24
Pork ...	...	—	20 st. 7 lbs.
Sheep plucks ...	...	—	2
Lamb shoulders ...	...	—	12
Mutton ...	...	—	21 legs
Canterbury lamb ...	...	—	9 legs
Forequarters ...	...	—	2
Sheep heads ...	...	—	1
Lamb plucks ...	...	—	2
Bovine forequarters ...	...	14	—
Bovine hindquarters ...	...	3	—
Bovine head and tongue ...	...	116	38
Bovine head ...	...	—	2
Bovine tongues ...	...	—	19
Beef ...	...	—	159 lbs.
Bovine skirts ...	...	18	36
Bovine lungs ...	...	109	20
Bovine livers ...	...	77	197
Bovine tripe ...	...	1	3
Bovine fats ...	...	69	12
Bovine hearts ...	...	—	7
Bovine kidneys ...	...	1	46
Bovine pancreas ...	...	77	8
Bovine spleen ...	...	—	4
Bovine suet ...	...	30 lbs.	28 lbs.
Bovine udders ...	...	12	16
Frozen ox livers ...	...	—	2
Frozen lambs' livers ...	...	—	16

Other Food Seized.

7 tins of Mixed Fruit.
 1 tin of Ham and Chicken.
 4 tins of Corned Beef.
 8 lbs. of Tomatoes.
 8 tins Prawns (Norwegian).
 1 crate Lettuces.
 8 lbs. Pears.
 5 tins Pressed Beef.
 1 Chicken.
 2 Turkeys.
 14 lbs. Cereal and Sweets.
 100 barrels of Herrings.
 1 box of Herrings.
 2 kits of Herrings.
 6 boxes Kippers.
 10 half-boxes Kippers.
 1 box Herring Roes.
 3 bottles Mushroom Ketchup.
 2 lbs. Bacon.
 1½ lbs. Sausages.

Legal Proceedings.

A prosecution was instituted under the Public Health Act, 1875, for selling a mixture of cereal and sweets as "Lucky Bags" deemed to be unfit for food. The case was dismissed.

A prosecution was also instituted for selling 3 bottles of mushroom ketchup which were unfit for food. The defendant was fined 15/-, with 10/- costs.

Humane Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

No prosecutions were instituted during the year.

Diseases of Animals Acts.

The following figures are from the Chief Constable's Annual Report:—

Fifteen cases of suspected Swine Fever were reported in 1938. No cases were confirmed.

(c) Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

The following table shows the number of samples obtained and submitted for examination, with results of analysis:—

	Number of Samples submitted to the Analyst.		Result of Analysis.	
			Genuine.	Adulterated.
Milk	...	102	85	17
Condensed Skimmed Milk		2	2	—
Condensed Milk	...	4	4	—
Fruit Sauce	...	1	1	—
Cream	...	4	4	—
Margarine	...	4	4	—
Jam	...	3	3	—
Sausages	...	2	2	—
Cheese	...	3	3	—
Butter	...	3	3	—
Fish Paste	...	3	3	—
Lard	...	3	3	—
Baking Powder	...	2	2	—
Coffee	...	2	2	—
Tinned Peas	...	1	1	—
Tinned Fruit	...	4	4	—
Sugar	...	2	2	—
Custard Powder	...	1	1	—
Vinegar	...	1	1	—
Ice Cream	...	22	22	—
Tinned Crab	...	2	2	—
Marmalade	...	1	1	—
Tinned Tomatoes	...	2	2	—
Horse Radish Cream	...	1	1	—
Mushroom Ketchup	...	6	3	3
Boiled Sweets	...	2	2	—
Mincemeat	...	2	2	—
Packet Suet	...	1	1	—
		<hr/> 186 <hr/>	<hr/> 166 <hr/>	<hr/> 20 <hr/>

The details of the adulteration found in the samples of milk, with the results of Magisterial or other proceedings, are as follows:—

Adulteration.				Proceedings.
10	per cent.	fat deficient	...	No action taken.
9	..	..	...	Case dismissed.
22	..	..	...	..
3	..	..	...	Cautioned.
5	..	..	...	..
8	..	..	...	..
5	..	..	...	..
5	..	..	...	..
3	..	..	...	..
17	..	..	...	Informal sample.
12	..	..	...	..
5	..	..	...	..
6	..	..	...	..
24	..	..	...	..
2	..	..	...	..
19 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	added water	...	Fined £2 and 19/- costs
10	..	fat deficient	...	No action taken.

Three samples of Mushroom Ketchup were found to be unfit for human consumption.

Proceedings were taken under Sec. 116-119 of the Public Health Act and in each case the vendor was fined 5/- and 3/4 costs.

Artificial Cream Act, 1929.

Cream.—Four samples were examined and found genuine.

Public Health (Condensed and Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927.

As there appears to be only two well-known brands of dried milk and equally well-known brands of condensed milk sold in the district, only four samples of condensed milk and two of condensed skimmed milk were examined during the year. These were found to comply with the Regulations.

**Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations,
1925 and 1927.**

All samples in the list under the heading on pages 60 and 61 were examined also for preservatives. No offence under these Regulations was found.

Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Acts, 1906 and 1926.

One sample of Feeding Stuff was examined during the year. This complied with the definition.

(d) **Chemical and Bacteriological Examinations of Food** are carried out by the Public Analyst.

(e) **Nutrition.**—Dissemination of knowledge.

Owing to the very small support from local advertisers, the publication of the local edition of " Better Health " had to cease. Since then the only local dissemination of health knowledge has been through the posters of the Central Council for Health Education exhibited by the Town Council.

Section F.

**PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS
DISEASES.**

Infectious Diseases Generally.

Notifiable Diseases.

In the following Table a comparison is made between the number of notifications in 1938 and in the previous ten years:—

Year	Small Pox	Scarlet Fever	Enteric	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Puerperal Fever & Pyrexia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Total
1928	0	89	12	45	24	2	1	173
1929	1	127	5	107	23	4	3	270
1930	0	71	7	76	14	2	2	172
1931	0	30	5	75	11	4	1	126
1932	0	38	1	72	17	4	1	133
1933	0	42	3	89	17	4	4	159
1934	0	331	0	122	37	3	4	497
1935	0	256	0	97	28	5	6	392
1936	0	136	1	56	27	5	3	228
1937	0	51	2	94	18	0	5	170
1938	0	61	1	224	16	2	0	304
Average for ten years								
1928-37	0.1	117.1	3.6	83.3	21.6	3.3	3.0	232

Scarlet Fever.

Sixty-one cases were notified during the year, being 52 per cent. of the average number for the past ten years. The disease was of a mild type and few cases had any complications. See also pages 21 and 22.

In all cases contacts of Scarlet Fever cases were excluded from school for a fortnight, during which period they were visited at least twice and as many times thereafter as might be necessary.

The monthly incidence of the disease in Great Yarmouth during 1938 is shown in the following Table:—

Month	Total Number	Northern District	Southern District	Gorleston	Southtown and Cobholm	Funham Vauxhall	No. of Removals to Hospital
January	6	0	3	1	2	0	4
February	6	3	1	1	1	0	5
March	3	1	1	1	0	0	2
April	3	1	0	1	1	0	3
May	4	0	1	1	2	0	4
June	4	2	2	0	0	0	4
July	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
August	3	2	0	1	0	0	3
September	7	1	6	0	0	0	6
October	6	2	3	1	0	0	5
November	8	1	2	0	4	1	5
December	10	4	4	2	0	0	5
Totals	61	17	24	9	10	1	47

Diphtheria.

Two hundred and twenty-four cases of this disease were notified during the year, being 268 per cent. of the average number for the previous ten years.

Most of the cases nursed at home, and all who were removed to the Isolation Hospital were examined bacteriologically to confirm the diagnosis, and in addition before discharge from isolation. No diphtheria patient was discharged from the Isolation Hospital until three successive swabs had shown absence of diphtheria bacilli. In addition to the foregoing, all contacts of school age were bacteriologically examined before being permitted to attend school, and adult contacts before going to work connected with food or clothing or other special circumstances. For further details on this subject see pages 18, 21 and 22.

The monthly incidence^{*} of the disease is shown in the following Table:—

Month	Total Number	Northern District	Southern District	Gorleston	Southtown and Cobholm	Runham Vauxhall	No. of Removals to Hospital
January	7	2	3	0	2	0	7
February	5	2	1	1	1	0	5
March	10	1	9	0	0	0	10
April	11	4	3	0	4	0	11
May	11	4	1	0	6	0	11
June	12	4	4	2	0	2	12
July	9	5	2	1	1	0	9
August	15	9	5	0	1	0	15
September	19	17	0	2	0	0	19
October	43	19	17	2	1	4	43
*November	35	23	8	2	1	1	34
December	46	24	19	1	2	0	35
Totals	223	114	72	11	19	7	211

* One case from Port, admitted to Hospital.

Out of 224 cases notified, 105 were discovered by the bacteriological work carried out at the Municipal Laboratory. But for this Institution, therefore, 46 per cent. of the cases would not have been isolated.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

No case was notified during the year.

The Enteric Group of Diseases.

One case was notified in 1938.

Erysipelas.

Sixteen cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.

Two cases were notified during the year.

Small Pox.

No cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Poliomyelitis.

No case was notified during the year.

**Typhus Fever, Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, Trench Fever, and
Malaria.**

No cases of the above were notified during the year.

Dysentery.

No case was notified during the year.

Pneumonia.

Twenty-five cases were notified during the year.

Diphtheria Antitoxin

is provided free for the use of doctors who require it. It can be obtained at the Town Hall and Isolation Hospital during the daytime and at the two Police Stations during the night. Thirty-six bottles (each of 4,000 units) and thirty-six (each of 8,000 units) were distributed in this way in 1938.

Shick and Dick Tests.

At the East Anglian School, the Medical Officer applies the Shick Test and immunisation to all the scholars whose parents give their consent.

Laboratory Facilities.

(See page 18).

Public Health (Small Pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

No action was needed during the year.

Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

(See pages 8, 12, 13, 14).

Extent to which school notifications of disease are utilized.—

Teachers and attendance officers report outbreaks of the non-notifiable diseases to me as School Medical Officer. Such steps as are practicable, e.g., the enforcement of the Education Committee's Standing Orders re exclusion of cases and contacts, are carried out. I am adverse to school closure, and believe this to be the better method.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.**Disinfection.**

The following articles were passed through the steam disinfecter at the Hospital:—

Beds	231	Counterpanes	391
Pillows	886	Mattresses	389
Bolsters	194	Clothing	1202
Slips	617	Carpets	40
Sheets	603	Rugs	62
Hangings	46	Towels	664
Blankets	952	Various	883
		Total	7160

(The above list does not include a far larger number of articles from the Isolation Hospital itself).

Three hundred and ninety-four rooms were disinfected with formalin vapour.

The cleansing of verminous persons is carried out by the Public Assistance Committee, who have an up-to-date equipment at the Workhouse Infirmary.

TABLE II.
Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified during the Year 1938.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases notified.													Total Cases Notified in each Locality.					Total Cases Removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages — Years.																	
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards	Northern District	Southern District	Gorleston and Southtown	Runham Vauxhall	Port.	
Pneumonia	25	1	—	—	—	2	4	—	4	5	5	4	12	5	8	—	—	—	
Diphtheria	224	1	3	8	13	105	41	18	18	1	2	1	111	75	30	7	1	211	
Membranous Croup	16	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	8	1	7	7	2	—	—	—	
Erysipelas	61	—	1	5	5	30	12	2	4	2	—	—	19	22	19	1	—	47	
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Typhus Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	
Enteric Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Polionmyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ophthalmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Small Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals	329	1	4	10	18	138	57	21	29	11	16	6	151	109	60	8	1	259	

Estcourt Road Isolation Hospital:—57 beds for Enteric, Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.
Gorleston Isolation Hospital:—12 beds for Small Pox, Cholera, Yellow Fever and Plague.
Hospital Authority:—Great Yarmouth Corporation.

TABLE IIa.

Ages at Death from Notifiable Infectious Diseases
during the Year 1938.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Deaths.												
	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.											
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards
Pneumonia ..	32	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	4	9	9
Diphtheria	13	...	...	1	..	2	7	2	...	...	...	1	...
Membranous Croup }													
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Malaria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Sepsis ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia	}	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neonatorum													
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ..	46	3	1	2	...	2	8	2	...	4	5	10	9

3. Public Vaccination.

The figures for 1938 were:—

	Primary Vaccinations.	Re- vaccinations.
North District & Runham Vauxhall		
(Dr. Connell)	61	0
South District (Dr. Connell) ...	76	0
Cobholm, Southtown (ditto) ...	16	0
Gorleston (Dr. Buncombe) ...	51	0
Infirmery (Dr. Michie) ...	0	2

This total of 204 primary vaccinations compared with 756 births during the same period is an index of the growing unvaccinated state of the community. Having regard to the fact that Small Pox until recently had been prevalent for some years in some parts of England and Wales, and to the large influx of summer visitors that we got each year from permanently affected areas, it is peculiarly inadvisable that we should continue to neglect this elementary precaution, especially as, under the new regulations, vaccinations are now performed on one “spot” only, which causes a minimum of inconvenience to the patient.

Cancer.

Facilities for diagnosis and treatment:—

There has been no change since my last Report.

DEATHS FROM CANCER DURING THE YEAR 1938.

Age Periods.	Males.	Females.	Total.
0—	—	—	—
1—	—	—	—
2—	1	—	1
5—	1	—	1
15—	—	—	—
25—	1	—	1
35—	2	2	4
45—	4	9	13
55—	17	11	28
65—	14	13	27
75—	8	14	22
	<hr/> 48 <hr/>	<hr/> 49 <hr/>	<hr/> 97 <hr/>

4. (b) **Prevention of Blindness.**

The full report of the Home Teacher for the Blind will be found on pages 74—77. In connection with prevention, she took two persons to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital for eye treatment. Nine other persons were given their travelling expenses.

The Education Committee provided glasses for 99 children during the year.

Under the Public Health Act, the Health Committee provides collosol argenti, free of cost, to the midwives for application to the eyes of the newly-born, and, in cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, fees (as under the Midwives' Act) are paid to the doctor until the child is well. This last I consider of great importance; it is quite usual for treatment to be necessary for some days beyond the normal days contemplated in the Midwives' Act.

(c) **Tuberculosis.**

Notifications of Tuberculosis.

		Number.	Admissions to Hospital or Sanatorium.	Deaths.
Pulmonary	{ Males	29	32	22
	{ Females	26	37	17
	{ Total	55	69	39
Non-Pulmonary	{ Males	6	5	7
	{ Females	5	7	1
	{ Total	11	12	8

5. **Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**

There were no cases notified during 1938.

Analysis of Tuberculosis Cases.

Age-periods.	All new cases, including those not notified.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
5	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
15	9	9	2	4	4	3	1	1
25	9	17	2	1	6	5	0	0
35	4	4	0	0	6	3	1	0
45	2	0	0	0	2	6	0	0
55	4	1	1	0	3	0	1	0
65 and upwards	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	33	34	7	5	22	17	7	1

There were five non-notified tuberculosis deaths. There is a tendency with some doctors to delay notification, especially in the winter months. Generally speaking, the omission to notify is due to some doctors recognising no purpose in notification where no help is required.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, and Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.—No action was taken during the year under these powers.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER OFFICERS' SUPERANNUATION ACT, 1922.

This Act was adopted by the Town Council from April 1st, 1924. On the 13th March, 1928, the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health that he should examine new entrants, previous to their being admitted to Designated Posts, was adopted.

Since then the following number of examinations have been made:—

To end of year 1928	...	...	...	51
.. .. 1929	...	...	...	68
.. .. 1930	...	...	...	133
.. .. 1931	...	...	...	195
.. .. 1932	...	...	...	214
.. .. 1933	...	...	...	223
.. .. 1934	...	...	...	237
.. .. 1935	...	...	...	277
.. .. 1936	...	...	...	289
.. .. 1937	...	...	...	334
.. .. 1938	...	...	...	475

THE WORK OF THE RAT OFFICER.

This officer's position is often misunderstood. He is not a rat-catcher. Just as a Sanitary Inspector enforces certain provisions of various enactments relating to Public Health, so the Rat Officer enforces the provisions of the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act. His duty is to compel occupiers of premises to take the necessary steps to destroy rats or mice that are harbouring there. Even when, as is often the case, the occupier is willing to act, and in fact reports the matter to the Rat Officer, that officer still has the difficult task of compelling the occupiers of neighbouring premises to act at the same time and to co-operate their efforts. It is obvious that merely sporadic attempts on isolated premises would be valueless.

The Corporation have appointed an official Rat-catcher to work under the Rat Officer. He appears to be giving satisfaction to the occupiers of premises where he has operated.

During the year the Rat Officer made 2,383 visits as follows:—

Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	36
Marine Stores	...	...	...	60
Fish-houses	...	...	...	282
Dairies and Milk Shops	...	...	...	41
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	14
Bake Houses	...	...	...	82
Malt Houses	...	...	...	24
Stables	...	...	...	177
Piggeries	...	...	...	126
Timber Yards	...	...	...	21
Private Houses	...	...	...	386
Groceries and Provision Stores	...	...	...	51
Re-visits	...	...	...	461
Special and complaints	...	...	...	592
Ships	...	...	...	14
Fish Manure Stores	...	...	...	16
				<hr/> 2383 <hr/>
Rats killed—				
Ferretting, poisoned or trapped	...	...	...	<hr/>1484 <hr/>

BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920.

HOME TEACHER'S REPORT

For the Year ending December, 1938.

Miss Rees submits her Fourteenth Annual Report of work done under the above Act.

The necessary registration work has been done and the Register brought up-to-date. There have been 45 new cases and 21 deaths during the year. Two persons have left the Borough.

The number on the Register is 238, as compared with 216 last year.

The age groups are as follows:—

			M.	F.
Under 5 years	...	Nil		
Between 5 and 16 years	...	3	—	3
„ 16 „ 21 „	...	5	4	1
„ 21 „ 50 „	...	35	17	18
„ 50 „ 70 „	...	103	56	47
Over 70 years	...	92	40	52
		238	117	121

The office work connected with the administration of the Blind Persons Act is done by the Home Teacher.

Allowances up to 23/6 per week for necessitous Blind Persons resident in the Borough are provided, and the investigation of the financial circumstances of applicants is part of the Home Teacher's work.

1,562 visits to the homes of blind persons and to the Public Institution have been paid during the year. Instruction in Moon Type has been given to three persons. There are five readers who belong to the National Library.

In connection with prevention of blindness, 9 persons were given their train fares to enable them to visit the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital for eye treatment. Two persons were taken by the Home Teacher when necessary.

Application has been made for the State Blind Pension on behalf of 12 persons.

Thirty-one applications were made during the year for the Corporation allowance. At the end of the year there were 130 recipients, as compared with 119 last year.

There are 4 children at the East Anglian School. There are 3 persons being trained at the Norwich Institution. There are 6 persons employed in the new local Workshop in King Street. There is one home worker employed as a copyist by the National Library.

The Flag Day organised by the Committee resulted in £243 8s. 8d., and donations amounted to £19 5s. 7d.

Money grants for special purposes have been given to 14 persons out of the Voluntary Fund. Gifts of eggs, fruit, etc., have been made to 20 invalids. Two hundred and forty-two persons received a Christmas gift of 3/-. During the later part of the year 40 invalids received 2 cwts. of coal.

General Welfare Work.

Blind Welfare Work has continued to make good progress and frequent social gatherings have been held. Local townspeople have assisted the Committee in this work. Both the Yarmouth and Gorleston Clubs have held fortnightly meetings during the winter months. The average attendance in Yarmouth is 70 blind persons, and in Gorleston 28.

The Twelfth Annual Party was held on January 19th at the Deneside School Room. On June 10th the Annual Outing was held at Henham Hall and Sparrow's Nest,

During the year the blind were entertained by the Great Yarmouth Operatic and Dramatic Society, the Great Yarmouth Junior Players, the Wellington Pier Pavilion, the Gorleston Group of Toc H, the Wesley Guild, and the Yarmouth and Gorleston Steamboat Co.

The Transport Committee has granted facilities to travel free on the Corporation buses to 165 blind persons.

The Committee has arranged with the British Wireless for the Blind Fund and the local Relay Committee to provide free relay service to blind persons. This concession is appreciated greatly, and it is hoped that eventually the majority of the blind will benefit.

The Committee is indebted to the Trustees of the Park Baptist Chapel in Yarmouth and to those of the Wesleyan Chapel in Gorleston for the use of their Schoolrooms for meetings for the blind.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

P. M. REES,

Home Teacher for the Blind.

ANALYSIS OF THE REGISTER OF THE BLIND
ON DECEMBER 31st, 1938.

Under 5 years	...	...	...	...	0
Between 5 and 16 years—					
At school	...	...	...	...	3
Between 16 and 21 years—					
In training at Norwich	...	...	...	3	
At home	...	...	...	2	
				<hr/>	5
Between 21 and 50 years—					
At home M.D. in receipt of allowance			...	1	
Weaver at Norwich	...	...	...	1	
Machine knitters at Norwich	...	...	...	2	
Brush maker at Norwich	...	...	...	1	
Basket makers at Norwich	...	...	...	2	
St. Dunstan's, basket maker	...	...	...	1	
St. Dunstan's, mat maker	...	...	...	1	
Braille copying for National Library	...	...	...	1	
In training at Norwich	...	...	...	4	
Pedlar	...	...	...	1	
In Naval Hospital	...	...	...	1	
In Infirmary	...	...	...	1	
At Home—					
Unemployable in receipt of allowance			...	12	
With incomes over scale			...	6	
				<hr/>	35
Between 50 and 70 years—					
Shopkeeper	...	...	...	1	
In Infirmary	...	...	...	7	
At home—					
Unemployable in receipt of allowance			...	58	
With incomes over scale			...	37	
				<hr/>	103
Over 70 years—					
Infirmary	...	...	...	16	
At Home—					
In receipt of allowance			...	60	
With incomes over scale			...	16	
				<hr/>	92
			Total	...	<hr/> 238 <hr/>

Mental Deficiency Acts.

SUPERVISION OFFICER'S REPORT

For the Year ending December, 1938.

Miss Bottomley submits her First Annual Report of work under the above Acts.

The appointment of Supervision Officer was made from February 23rd, 1931, it being arranged that the Officer should work under the Central Association for Mental Welfare for the first three months (the Corporation paying the Association for her services). In May this period was extended to August 23rd, 1931. Thereafter the work has been carried out under the direct control of the Committee for the Care of the Mentally Defective.

Miss Sandman resigned in January, 1935, and was succeeded by Miss Would, who resigned in March, 1938, and was succeeded by Miss Bottomley.

Home Visiting. During the year, 451 visits were paid to 78 homes. One case died during the year, 11 new cases were added to the list, and 5 have gone into Institutions.

Occupation Centre. This was first opened on May 28th, 1931, provisionally for three afternoons a week, in a room in the Wesleyan Church premises. An Assistant was appointed to help the Supervision Officer. During the first (the Summer) term 9 cases attended.

In September, 1931, the Centre was transferred to the Boy Scouts' Headquarters (late St. Peter's School), Deneside, and since then has been opened on five days a week (Monday to Friday) from 9.45 a.m. to 12.10 p.m. daily.

The training has included handicraft of various kinds—rug-making, knitting, sewing, stool-making, raffia-work, simple embroidery and leather work—physical training, kindergarten occupations, speech training, singing, country-dancing and games. Attendance has been very regular.

The attendance of such cases is naturally variable, being governed by home and personal considerations that do not apply to ordinary school children. The number who attended during the year was eleven.

The number of cases on the Register of the Centre on December 31st was:—

Males—under 16 years, 3; over 16 years, 2.

Females—under 16 years, 4; over 16 years, 2.

Home Teaching. Three cases unable to attend the Centre have been taught weekly in their own homes.

Register of Mental Defectives. This has been brought up-to-date as far as possible, though there is doubtless a number not yet brought to notice. Those known of are classified as follows:—

I. Institutions—		Under 16 years.	Over 16 years.
Males	...	6	35
Females	...	5	28
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		11	63
		<hr/>	<hr/>
II. At Home—			
Males	...	9	33
Females	...	10	26
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		19	59
		<hr/>	<hr/>

Social Events. On July 14th fifteen children were taken for an outing to Hemsby Beach. Tea was served in the Café. On December 21st the Christmas Party was held in the Occupation Centre, twenty children being present.

PORT SANITARY DISTRICT
OF GREAT YARMOUTH

Annual Report
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR
1938.

PORT SANITARY DISTRICT
OF
GREAT YARMOUTH.

Return of the number and tonnage of vessels which arrived at the Port of Yarmouth
during the year 1938 (excluding Fishing Vessels):—

FROM FOREIGN PORTS.			COASTWISE.		
	Ships.	Tonnage.		Ships.	Tonnage.
With Cargo	356	85553	With Cargo	1396	219947
In Ballast (including Fishing Vessels)	137	52469	In Ballast	170	41273

1. Amount of Shipping entering the Port during the Year 1933.

TABLE A.

	Arrivals.		Number Inspected.		Number reported defective.	Number of vessels on which defects were remedied,	Number reported as having, or having had during the voyage, infectious disease on board.
	Number.	Tonnage.	By the M.O.H.	By the Inspector			
FOREIGN—							
Steamers ...	221	72749	34	214	61	54	0
Motors ...	244	63625	15	185	30	25	0
Sailing ...	7	641	1	1	1	1	0
Fishing ...	21	1007	1	4	4	4	0
Total Foreign...	493	138022	51	404	96	84	0
COASTWISE—							
Steamers ...	599	111094	3	550	91	70	0
Motors ...	814	136301	1	580	103	78	1
Sailing ...	153	13825	0	170	61	39	0
Fishing ...	494	17784	12	240	59	32	0
Total Coastwise ..	2060	279004	16	1540	314	219	1
Total Foreign and Coastwise	2553	417026	67	1944	410	303	1

These vessels were of the following nationalities:—

British	...	...	...	...	1343
Norwegian	...	...	...	...	43
Swedish	...	...	...	...	27
Dutch	...	...	...	...	199
Danish	...	...	...	...	8
French	...	...	...	...	3
Belgian	...	...	...	...	4
German	...	...	...	...	28
Finnish	...	...	...	...	19
Esthonian	...	...	...	...	20
Soviet	...	...	...	...	3
Latvian	...	...	...	...	1
Danzig	...	...	...	...	1
Lithuanian	...	...	...	...	2
Polish	...	...	...	...	2
Icelandic	...	...	...	...	1
Fishing	...	...	...	...	240
Total					1944

II. Character of Trade of Port.

(a) PASSENGER TRAFFIC DURING 1938.

From June 25th to September 18th, 20,700 passengers (i.e., individuals) were transported between this Port and Ostend, nearly all on a daily return or period ticket.

No. of Passengers.	1st Class. 2nd Class. 3rd Class.	Transmigrants.
	One Class.	
Inwards	20682	Nil
Outwards	20718	Nil

(b) CARGO TRAFFIC.

The foreign trade of the Port was chiefly with the following Ports:—

Principal Imports.

Maize:—Antwerp, Rotterdam.

Sugar:—Danzig, Hamburg.

Phosphate:—Rotterdam, Bremen, Hamburg.

Salt:—Torre Viega, Weisermunde, Hamburg, Ymuiden, Antwerp, Santa Pola, Alicante, Cagliari.

Wood: — Frederickshavn, Wiborg, Gothenberg, Oslo, Uleaborg, Archangel, Kotka, Rafso, Trondhjem, Leningrad, Normaling, Raumo, Onega, Memel, Stettin, Gefle, Yxpalia.

Beet Pulp:—Bremen.

Principal Exports.

Fish, malt, scrap-iron, barley, sugar, mustard, oats, starch and general.

Ships proceeding up river:—Of the 404 foreign arrivals, 49 went through the Port to Norwich. Of the 1300 coastwise arrivals, 590 went through to Norwich and 93 to Cantley.

III. Source of Water Supply.

(1) Water supply for the Port and Shipping is obtained from the Company's mains—a continuous and adequate supply for all purposes.

(2) Hydrants and hose-pipes are provided and stored by the Water Company. All are well flushed-out before connection with the tanks.

(3) There are no water boats.

IV. Port Sanitary Regulations, 1933.

These Regulations came into force on May 1st, 1933. Under them a number of new and modified arrangements were made locally, and, having been fully described in a previous Report, are here omitted except in so far as they relate to the year's working.

(1) Masters of foreign-going ships arriving from a foreign port now have to sign a Declaration of Health.

During the year, 90 of these Declarations were delivered by Masters of ships entering the Port. All the ships were "clean."

(2) This Port has no trade with districts likely to be infected with Cholera, Yellow Fever or Plague. A watch is kept on all Ports with which we have communication, and a list of those which are "infected" is sent to Customs Officers, Pilots and Shipping Agents. To date these Ports have been infected only with Typhus or Small Pox. The Pilots have agreed not to bring in a ship from an "infected" Port, notwithstanding a "clean" declaration (see above) without first communicating with me. There were no such ships during the year.

I wish to thank the Pilots for their ungrudging help in these matters of Declarations and Infected Ports.

(3) As stated above, no inward vessel required special attention. I have, however, found in the past that Pilots and Customs Officers always report cases of sickness immediately by telephone. In addition it is now possible for vessels having wireless to communicate with me direct, using the "Y" Code of the International Sanitary Convention, and my telegraphic address—"Portelth, Gt. Yarmouth"—but no such messages were received during the year.

(4) and (5) These matters were fully set-out in my Report for 1933.

(6) No occasion has arisen for the Medical Officer of Health to take action, regarding any ship, under Article 16, during the year.

(7), (8) and (9) These matters were fully set-out in my Report for 1933.

(10) A contract has been entered into with the East Suffolk County Council for the diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Disease at the Lowestoft Hospital Clinic. Ships giving the necessary information are distributed to ships by the Sanitary Inspector; and Consuls, Shipping Agents and Customs Officials have been supplied with the necessary particulars.

TABLE C.

Cases of Infectious Sickness landed from Vessels.

Disease.	No. of cases during 1938.		No. of vessels concerned.	Average No. of cases for previous 5 years.
	Passengers.	Crew.		
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	0.2
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	0.2
Chicken Pox ...	—	—	—	0.4
Diphtheria ...	—	1	1	0.2
Erysipelas ...	—	1	1	0.2

TABLE D.

Cases of Infectious Sickness occurring on Vessels during the voyage, but disposed of prior to arrival.

Disease.	No. of cases during 1938.		No. of vessels concerned.	Average No. of cases for previous 5 years.
	Passengers.	Crew.		
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	0.2

V. Measures against Rodents.

No rat-catcher has been appointed for the Port. Ships in the Port are regarded as houses in the town and receive only a proportionate amount of attention. In this connection fourteen ships were visited by the Rat Officer during the year.

There were no ships from plague infected ports—in fact, we have no trade with any place in which plague is liable to occur. Some years ago a number of rats (black and brown) from the Port were examined for plague infection, without result. As the Corporation employs no rat-catchers for this purpose, statistics of rat destruction on ships are not available, but no unduly infested ship was found.

VI. Hygiene of Crews' Spaces.

TABLE J.

Classification of Nuisances.

Nationality of Vessel.	Number inspected 1938.	Defects of original construction.	Structural defects through wear and tear.	Dirt, vermin and other unhealthy conditions.
British ...	1343	1	42	253*
Other Nations .	361	—	28	86

* Excluding 162 cases where bilge pumping was ordered to be carried out at sea.

The following list shows the nature of the defects, etc., reported in the previous tables:—

Defective heating	...	...	...	6
Dirty forecastle	...	...	...	69
Repaint forecastle	...	...	...	35
Defective sanitary arrangements			...	19
Defects in ventilation	...		...	39
Filthy galley	...	...	...	11
Offensive accumulations		...	...	44
Filthy bedding	...	...	...	18
Unsuitable sleeping accommodation			...	2
Defective water tanks		...	...	2
Filthy w.c's.	...	...	...	86
Unwholesome provision store			...	11
Suspicious drinking water		...	...	0
Ship's stores in forecastle		...	...	26
Repairs to ventilators		...	...	23
Vermin	...	...	...	9
Cleanse holds	...	...	...	2
Leaky accommodation		...	...	8
Bilge pumping	...	...	...	162
Total (excluding bilge pumping) ...				<u>410</u>

These defects necessitated re-inspection in most cases. All were dealt with by Informal Notices.

Bilge Pumping on Fishing Vessels.—Bills were posted and handbills were distributed on board the fishing craft coming South for the Autumn Fishing, drawing attention to the above offence, and many masters and engineers of vessels were cautioned personally by the Inspector.

VII. Food Inspection.

(1) There is no trade in the articles coming under the various Food Regulations.

(2) Shell Fish. There are no beds within the Port,

(3) See (1) above,

At the Fishwharf, etc., the following were surrendered, or seized and destroyed:—

1576 cran Herrings.

8 trunks Mackerel.

The Sanitary Inspector visits the Fishwharf daily and spends much time there during the Fishing Season.

Mr. Spinks submits his Annual Report on the work done by the Assistant Inspector under the Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884, for the Great Yarmouth Urban Sanitary Authority during the year 1938.

CANAL BOATS ACTS.

During the year, 62 boats were inspected, and these were generally found to be very clean and well kept, and in no case were there females or children permanently residing on board.

On three boats no certificates were produced, two were with faulty water receptacles, one with vermin, two cabins needed to be re-painted, and one other had minor repairs to the cabin. The registration marks of one boat were replaced in a more prominent position.

The above were all satisfactorily dealt with on notifying the owner.

There has again been no case of sickness on board a canal boat during the year.

REGISTRATION MATTERS.

Fifty-eight boats have been registered by this Authority, but only about seventeen of these boats are now in use as Canal Boats.

There were no fresh registrations during the year, most of the boats in this district now registering under the Merchant Shipping Act,

